

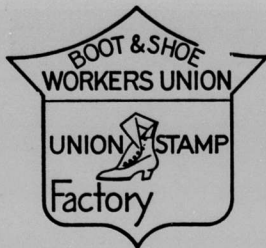


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 18, 1913.
FALSEHOOD AND MISREPRESENTATION.
TELEPHONE RATES MATTER.
ANNIVERSARY OF SHAKESPEARE.
FALLACIOUS VIEW OF THE MATTER.
PROGRESS AND PROGRESSIVES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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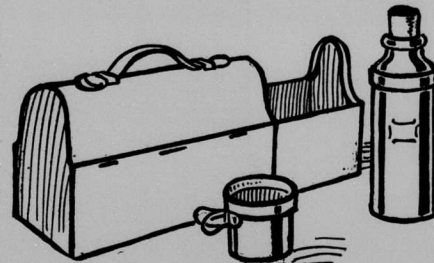
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1913.

No. 10

FALSEHOOD AND MISREPRESENTATION

A sneaking campaign of falsehood and deliberate misrepresentation has been started against the Boynton Workmen's Compensation Bill by the San Francisco "Chronicle," presumably inspired by the insurance representatives by the use of the kind of persuasion they so well know how to use, and to which the "Chronicle" and a few others so frequently yield.

The attack now being made upon the measure is most vicious and untruthful, all sorts of misrepresentation being indulged in through the medium of deliberate falsehood and the telling of half truths.

The newspaper advocate of the agents of greed says:

"The present law is apparently working well. There was no demand for a change."

That these statements are absolutely false is known to every voter in the State, because on October 10, 1911, the proposition as to whether there should be a change was put to a referendum vote of the electors of California, and the constitutional amendment was adopted by a majority of 82,312, yet the "Chronicle" has the brazen effrontery to tell the people a little more than a year later that "there was no demand for a change." Shades of Ananias, what sort of creature is the scribbler who believes the people so soon forget the questions put up to them for decision?

Again this sheet says, in the same hypocritical manner: "The protests that are now being made at Sacramento by the employers of the State are more in the interest of the workmen than is this act."

The workingmen of California know how vigilantly the "Chronicle" and the employers for whom the sheet speaks guard the interests of the workers. They also know that committees of their own selection have carefully examined and approved the measure now pending in the Legislature known as the Boynton Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Bill, and they are in no need of the hypocritical advice so glibly tendered.

"This bill would make the affidavit of a seaman, taken in a foreign port, 'prima facie evidence' of the facts of a past accident against the shipowner, if he happens to be a Californian," says the same paper. Just think of it, a bill has actually been presented which has the deliberate aim of making the affidavit of a common sailor weigh as much in the way of evidence as that of the captain of a ship! Just think of it! What is to become of the State if we are to take the sworn statement of a common, every-day seaman to offset the word of a ship's officer who desires to save his employer from the cost of his carelessness? This is indeed a serious state of affairs. If the members of the State Legislature disregard the advice tendered gratis by the "Chronicle" and other similar guardians of the welfare of the wage workers, we are doomed to dire disaster.

The country is filled with millionaires who have accumulated their wealth because of the fact that in the past the injured worker crawled away and nursed his own wounds, or died because he was unable to nurse them, without any expense to the industry which crippled him. The disabled workmen have been adjudged to have no right to food or shelter when so injured as to be of no service to an employer. And insurance men, wealthy men, men who make up our Chamber of Commerce are flocking to Sacramento to urge that this savage, vicious treatment of the injured workman

shall be continued undisturbed. Almost all of Europe has arrived at the logical conclusion that the industry which creates cripples is better able to bear the burden than is the injured workman himself, and that justice and fairness demand the industry should bear it.

We pension our soldiers injured in war because their earning capacity has been diminished, and the payments are deemed fair. Surely the men hurt in the battles of industry are entitled to the same rights as those wounded in war. Surely the injured worker should be assured of food and shelter, as should the family of the killed soldier of industry.

The Boynton Bill, however, not only provides for the care of the injured, but it also provides for the prevention of industrial accidents by making it profitable to the employer to install safety devices. The protection of the worker against injury is one of the main objects of the measure, and that it is practical is proven by results obtained elsewhere by similar laws.

Since the Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Act went into effect in Michigan, a little more than six months ago, the average number of fatal accidents to employees of persons, firms, partnerships, and corporations in Michigan has decreased from two a day to three every two days. This means a decrease of 25 per cent. The average number of non-fatal accidents of the same class of employees has decreased from 100 a day to 65. These figures are furnished by the State Industrial Board, and are based on the fatalities and non-fatal accidents occurring to the employees of more than 7000 employers of labor, from the largest railroad, manufacturing, and mining companies down to the small shops where the pay roll does not exceed a few hundred dollars weekly. The State Board has made a canvass of all the Lansing factories and other employers who have come under this act, and find that they have spent \$15,000 for accident prevention devices on machinery since last September.

Complaint is made against the State establishing an insurance bureau to handle the matter, and all sorts of ridiculous statements are made in an effort to bolster up the absurd argument. The truth is, however, that such a bureau is absolutely essential to the success of the compensation act. Without the bureau the liability insurance companies would surely ruin the possibility of success.

In the State of Washington, where the only accurate figures on the subject obtainable in America have been prepared, it has been shown that out of \$4,088,748.38 in premiums collected by these employers' liability companies between 1905 and 1911, men and women injured got approximately 24 per cent. Lawyers got 24 per cent, and the companies and their agents got 52 per cent.

Practically the same conditions exist in Ohio, except that injured persons are said to get less than 10 per cent of the total these companies collect.

The law in its entirety is worthy of the support of every citizen who has at heart the best interests of the human race, and it is to be earnestly hoped the yail now being sent up by the combined forces of greed and selfishness will not cause a single member of the Legislature to falter in the performance of his duty to the people who have commanded, by a very large majority, that such a law be passed.

TELEPHONE RATES MATTER.

Frequent inquiries have been received as to the position of the Labor Council with reference to the matter of telephone rates which is to come up for decision at the election on Tuesday next in conformity with a petition circulated for that purpose.

It may be well to state that the entire matter was referred to the law and legislative committee for investigation during the month of February, and that committee, after going thoroughly into the question, brought a report into the Council condemning the proposition of the Telephone Users' Association as an abuse of the initiative law.

The committee found that the idea originated in the brain of an attorney, or attorneys, or other private parties who proposed to use the votes of the people for the purpose of enriching themselves in a financial way, not through a reduction in their telephone bills, but through the agency of fees for their services in the matter. The committee believed, and the Council concurred in the opinion, that the labor movement could not take the position of indorsing any such practices on the part of private parties. It would be contrary to the policies and ethics of the labor movement to promote private enterprises of such a character even if the plan itself were worthy of commendation.

The scheme of the private parties interested in the telephone rates matter provided that half of saving made through a reduction in telephone rates should go into the pockets of the originators of the initiative petition plan for securing the signatures.

In other words, these parties proposed that they act in the capacity of guardians of the people's interests through the exercise of the initiative provisions of our laws at so much on each dollar "saved." The law and legislative committee, and the Labor Council itself, deemed this a prostitution of a law which organized labor had struggled for years to have placed upon the books, and therefore decided to refuse to indorse any such tactics.

If self-seeking individuals are to be encouraged by support in such schemes it is more than probable that they will become both numerous and unscrupulous in the future, and that greedy "guardians" of the people's interests will become even a greater menace to the well-being of the community than are the corporations they seek to make their victims. And it was because of this that the Labor Council denounced and repudiated the telephone rates reduction scheme as a brazen abuse of initiatory and referendary legislation by private and selfish interests.

The Labor Council is therefore on record as opposed to the telephone rates reduction proposition which will be voted upon at the election next Tuesday.

The full report of the law and legislative committee in this matter is as follows:

"In the matter of circular letter of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company warning its customers against encouraging the Telephone Users' endeavors by means of the initiative to enact an ordinance regulating telephone rates for this city, your committee begs leave to report that we have examined into this matter and find that we see no objection against fixing rates by the initiative, as such means are of the same legal effect as any action by the Board of Supervisors. No matter whether fixed by the Board of Supervisors or at the polls, the company has legal redress if such rates are unjust or confiscatory. But on the point that has been raised that half of the saving of rates will go into the private pockets of a few who secured certain signatures to the initiative petition, committee believes that citizens at large should not encourage the private exploitation of a measure that may be popular and otherwise worthy of

support. To say that one-half of the rates saved should be given as a special remuneration for the securing of signatures to a petition that would only go in part to obtain such desired result, is to ask people to strike a bargain for the effort to secure general legislation, in which task it is the duty of all to bear a part of the burden it involves. That practice, if encouraged, would taint all efforts for general improvement with the stigma of individual added pecuniary and speculative benefit. A Council that refused to accept a Carnegie's money for a library, we feel certain will refuse to profit by a proposed reduction of rates for one year, when that reduction of rates is tainted with the promotion of the private speculation on the outcome of the votes of our members.

"Committee, therefore, recommends that the Council denounce and repudiate this abuse of the general privilege of initiatory and referendary legislation."

The entire scheme savors too much of reaching into the treasury of the telephone company by the organizers of the Telephone Users' Association and dividing up the proceeds of the grab. If telephone rates are too high and should be reduced, then the money saved by a reduction should properly go into the pockets of the people, and not, as this plan contemplates, into the purses of persons who live by the cash garnered in this fashion.

The proposition, in order to prevent a repetition of it each year, deserves the condemnation of the voters. No encouragement should be offered these parties as rates for telephone service are fixed each year, and we certainly do not want schemers taking a part of our money annually in this fashion.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Belle Baker will head the bill next week. Miss Baker believes in the saying "If you want to catch and hold the public eye do things differently." From St. George's Hall, London, Maskelayne and Devant have sent their newest mystery, "The Window of Apparitions." A quaintly pretty old-fashioned window upon which everybody's attention is focused stands upon two posts, the spectator can see under it, through it, on both sides of it and over the top of it. There appears a white-robed figure easily recognized as that of the traditional family ghost. In rapid succession follow a miser counting his hoard, a sailor in deadly struggle with a man, a girl in the sailor's arms and a couple of burly firemen who after rescuing a baby leap out of the window. Franker Wood and Bunee Wyde will present a little musical comedy called "Good-Night" which abounds in mirth, melody and dancing. The Ishikawa Brothers will exhibit their skill as equilibrists. The Edison Talking Moving Pictures will be of interest. By the courtesy of Werba and Luescher, the gripping scene in the third act of their production of the thrilling drama "The Master Mind," which is still running to packed houses at the Harris Theatre, New York, will be accurately reproduced, introducing the famous actor Edmund Breese and the splendid cast which supports him. Next week concludes the engagements of the laughable melodramatic travesty, "More Sinned Against Than Usual"; Percy Waram and Co.; Bixley and Lerner, and The Three Bohemians.

REFUSES TO LIFT BOYCOTT.

At the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night the executive committee rendered its report upon the request of the pressmen to have the boycott against the "Examiner" raised. The report was to the effect that no proposition had been offered by the management of the paper and recommended that the Council deny the request. After a lengthy discussion the Council concurred in the recommendation of the committee.

MACARTHUR ON IMMIGRATION.

Walter Macarthur, who represented the Labor Council at the session of the Pacific Immigration Congress, was the principal speaker on Tuesday afternoon last. He said in part:

"Until we have the resources of our State thrown open so that every foreigner invited to these shores be given an opportunity to make a decent living, we had better go slow.

"It is all well enough to receive them in good spirit and to teach them to salute the flag, to sing patriotic songs and to do such things. The great thing, however, is to see that each person who comes in gets a plentiful supply of bread and butter and beefsteak and gravy. If they are given the opportunity to work and to earn a good living, they will fall into the spirit of America and become good citizens. They will sing patriotic songs of their own initiative, if they improve their condition.

"Can they improve them as conditions are now? I don't think so. It is the boast of one concern in California that its cowpunchers can start a herd of cattle at the Mexican border and drive them into British Columbia, camping every night on the concern's land. Why is this land held? It is held for speculative purposes and until this concern and others like it are forced to let go of their land, we must limit the immigration here as much as possible.

"Of late many American farmers have been emigrating to Canada. Why? Because the land laws there make it possible for them to make a better living. The farmers who are going and who have gone are the sturdiest of Americans. It should be our first function to ameliorate the conditions which are driving them away. After that, let us think of inviting the immigrant in. Before any other phase is considered, we must think of bread and butter. To invite immigrants in by the thousands is to aggravate the conditions that make willing workers more plentiful than jobs. To aggravate this condition, is to promote unrest.

"To the people who believe that the great influx of foreigners will act as a wedge to lift us all to a higher plane, I say that the influx will be a wave that will destroy the prospects of American workers."

Surely one of the best rules in conversation is never to say a thing which any one of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid, nor can there well be anything more contrary to the ends for which people are met together than to part unsatisfied with each other or themselves.—Swift.

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ANNIVERSARY OF SHAKESPEARE.

By Norman Duxbury.

At no time in history has there been a character so complex and varied as Shakespeare. He was familiar with the whole labyrinth of human life. Poets, statesmen and divines draw on his abundant treasure. He it is that has held the mirror up to nature. He has shown us the brighter and nobler side of life, also the darker, weaker and baser side.

The Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries formed the bedrock of a new literature for England, and Shakespeare was the great factor in forming it. It was from the mint of his mighty mind that the coinage rolled incessantly. A coinage that astonishes the world and which is constantly increasing in value.

The foundation of this great power is to be found in the scriptures. That Shakespeare gathered the greatest part of his knowledge from the Bible is evident from the numerous allusions he makes to it in his plays. He mentions it six hundred times and has over three hundred direct quotations. And there is evidence all through his works that his mind was thoroughly imbued with Bible lore. The comparisons and pictures he draws show that these scriptural texts and sentences would spring instructively to his aid, until Shakespeare and the Bible are oftentimes confused.

As a delineator of character he stands without a rival. Nothing in human nature has escaped his scrutiny. He knew the loves and hates, the joys and sorrows of his race; all its wisdom lurks in his brain; its passions surge through his heart; its crimes are mirrored on his conscience; all life's virtues commune with his soul; all its poetry and pity, its passion and its terror, its anguish and delight, its shame and nobleness, lived and moved in the chambers of his brain. To him all the doors of the human soul are flung wide open. All motives are known to him; he knew the hate of Shylock and the love of Romeo, Othello's jealousy and Macbeth's remorse, Iago's subtle craft and Horatio's winsome nobleness, Hamlet's brooding contemplation, the devotion of Brutus and the grossness of Falstaff are all included in his most potent art.

And if all types of men have revealed to him their secrets, what aspect of womanhood has escaped him? He seems to move in her very atmosphere and knew alike her steadfastness and frailty. He has portrayed her absolutely, yet nobly. How fitly he describes the love of Juliet, the constancy of Desdemona, the romantic tenderness of Imogen, the filial affection of Cordelia, the simplicity of Perdita, the sparkling vivacity of Rosalind, and the wisdom of Portia. All these are sympathetically understood by this mighty master. Then there are characters of a darker hue—Goneril and Regan, who sicken us with their ingratitude and lust; Lady Macbeth with her awful cruel daring and her masculine strength of will, while we gaze with dazzled eyes on the serpent-like beauty of Cleopatra as she fascinates Anthony with her spells and dissolves the souls of men in the red wine of her enrapturing passion. This many-minded man has depicted every diversity of age and sex; has dealt with the whole realm of human life, and stands today the greatest mind of all time.

AUBURN TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE.

To All Wage Workers and Sympathizers:

The striking textile workers of the Columbian Rope Company, to the number of 1500, are making a splendid fight for the preservation of their union and increased wages.

Some idea of the wretched conditions of these poor Italian, Polish and Ruthenian strikers can be formed from the company's own figures, which show an average wage of \$5.64 per week. As a result of the miserably low wage they were com-

pelled to live huddled together in shacks, in some cases 20 persons lived in one small dwelling house.

Two months ago these poor, underfed, overworked men and women organized.

The company immediately discharged the officers of the local unions and forced them to strike before they could qualify for financial benefits, but these poor toilers, driven to desperation, have drawn up their demands for increased wages and are determined to fight for re-instatement of their officers and improved conditions.

Encouraged by the example of their countrymen, the Italians, Poles and other nationalities employed in the twine shops of the International Harvester trust have now joined the strikers, bringing up their numbers to 2500.

Despite the abject poverty and suffering, the strikers are determined to win out. On the other hand, the great harvester and cordage trusts, failing to starve them into submission, have resorted to the usual brutal methods.

The local papers, owned by the mill owners, have distorted the facts outrageously, and other Associated Press reports have copied their vile untruths. In a word, all the powers of "the system" are arrayed against the strikers.

The strikers have, however, settled down to "a fight to the finish," and are grimly earnest in their determination to sacrifice everything to the success of their struggle.

Organizer Charles A. Miles of the A. F. of L. is in charge of the strike, and is making urgent appeals for the support of the strikers, many of whom are in deplorable poverty.

All subscriptions should be sent to Joe Guarino, secretary strike committee, Central Labor Hall, Franklin street, Auburn, New York. Checks and money orders make payable to John W. Dennis, Auburn, business agent, Central Labor Union.

MUSICIANS BUY HOME.

At Peoria, Ill., the Musicians' Union has authorized the purchase of a building for the use of the organization. A special committee has been given authority to close a deal whereby the organization is to acquire ownership of an old church, which is suitable for remodeling to conform to the use for which it is intended. It is a desirable piece of property, and is believed to be worth considerably more than the amount which the organization will pay for it.

There is another force that works for peace. It is the progress of the world toward popular government, and this is just as marked and just as universal as the progress of the world in education. All over the world you will find that government is being brought nearer to the people; that all over the world the power of the individual is increasing; he is asserting himself more and more. First we had the monarchs who reigned without limitation, then we had the monarchs who reigned with limitation, then we had the few who ruled over the many; but year by year the heights are being brought down and the valleys are being raised, and man is more and more becoming a man "for a' that."—William J. Bryan.

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This lot is made up of Cassimeres, Worsteds and Tweeds in popular colors and patterns, also Corduroys in popular shades and styles. In this lot the size range is complete, including extra sizes.

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The feature of this lot is the famous Head Light Corduroy line, while blue Serges and a good assortment of light novelty fabrics are also featured. The size range is complete, including extra sizes.

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This lot is notable for the blue Serges it contains. There is also a good assortment in Cassimeres, Worsteds and Tweeds. We guarantee a perfect fit for every man.

FALLACIOUS VIEW OF THE MATTER.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

We find many employers who are indulgent to their help in every respect. They give ample remuneration to those in their employ; they treat them with kindness; they take an active interest in their families; they even pension them in their old age. They do everything that can be reasonably expected of an employer in his dealings with his help, yet they have no consideration, no toleration for the unions. They may be sincere in their stand and think that it is an unselfish one. They may believe that it suffices for them to treat those whom they hire with kindness and respect and generosity.

If they were the only ones who employed, and if they employed all who needed employment, then their refusal to recognize a union might be at least rational.

But since myriads are employed by others, and since they do not receive even justice from their employers, and since the unions are working to exact justice for them, and since the degree of strength and power of unions depend on the number of assiduous supporters—it is easy to perceive a narrowness of reasoning or an ignorance of the case, when any withhold their recognition of unionism, even if they be men whose conduct toward their help has won the approbation and regard of all.

Employers who are good to those who are laboring for them should not consider that unions are unnecessary for their help, but should take into consideration that they are necessary for those who are employed by others. They should look out into the wide field of industry and let their eye fall upon the multitude of toilers who are sweated and enslaved. They should behold the doings of organized labor, and then they can not but realize that it is the proper instrument by which the working people are to gain justice. They are but a few in number, and cannot decide on the necessity of forming unions by merely considering themselves and their employees.

Their help are thriving under their care, but their care is not found in what is meted out to thousands of others.

This is the greatest work which kindness does to others, that it makes them kind themselves. The kindest men are generally those who have received the greatest number of kindnesses.—Frederick William Faber.

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HOME FOR WAITRESSES.

There was a great round of applause in the Central Labor Council last Wednesday evening when Sister Alice Lord announced that through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Keen, the Waitresses' Union had seen the consummation of their long-cherished and worked-for ideal and were in possession, without a cent of debt, of a fine 14-room building for their home.

The waitresses, through dances and entertainments, have been raising money for the past four years to build such a home. A lot was purchased in the Mount Baker Park district and they expected to build there as soon as they raised sufficient money, but it was found recently that there were no facilities for sewerage connections.

The girls were greatly disappointed at this setback and Mr. Keen's generous gift came so unexpectedly that they were hardly able to realize their good fortune.

Alice says: "To say that we are thankful to Mr. and Mrs. Keen is putting it mildly. Our hearts are too full to express a proper appreciation. We have been working to this end for such a long time, and then to have it come so unexpectedly fairly takes our breath away. We will furnish the home immediately with the money that we have raised and expect to have it ready for occupancy within two weeks. Mr. Keen has sent his gardener to fix up the grounds. We will be able to take care of twenty or thirty girls comfortably."

Mr. Keen does not seem to think that he has done anything out of the ordinary.

"I promised Miss Lord last fall that I would build them a home on the Mount Baker Park lot, and when they found it would not be available on account of lack of sewerage connections I made up my mind to buy them a site and building. The matter had come to my attention some time ago and Mrs. Keen and I have talked it over a great many times."—Seattle "Union-Record."

GOMPERS AND ANDREWS.

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council has received a letter from President Gompers concerning the controversy with John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation with regard to the appointments on the Industrial Relations Commission.

Mr. Gompers says he states that I had neither acknowledged receipt of his letter nor made reply thereto. I have before me Mr. Andrews' letter of January 23, and also a carbon copy of the acknowledgment of its receipt, dated January 28, by my secretary.

Mr. Gompers also says a conference was held in New York City on February 5 in relation to the subject matter of Mr. Andrews' letter "by which further reply to his letter was made unnecessary."

Copies of the minutes of that conference were also forwarded to Secretary O'Connell, as well as a long series of letters passing between Timothy Healy, president of the Stationary Firemen's International Union, and Samuel Lindsay, chairman of the association's committee, which demonstrate beyond doubt that the position taken by President Gompers is entirely correct and above criticism.

The minutes of the New York conference referred, as well as the extensive correspondence of President Healy plainly shows, that criticism of the American Federation of Labor's recommendations were freely indulged in by these gentlemen.

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PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The public-spirited enterprise of the Recreation League which is trying to bring pleasure into lives where it is most needed, in promoting a series of People's Philharmonic Orchestra Concerts, should appeal most strongly to labor and all our citizens.

The appreciation of great music is not confined to the \$7 seats in the "Diamond Horseshoe" at the opera. It is in the home of the average citizen that real, sincere love of music is most apt to be found.

The purpose of the league in presenting the class of music which is worth going a long way to hear in a great auditorium at a nominal price of admission is worthy the highest praise. Music of that quality is an education in itself. It broadens the mind, and enriches every life. To present music of this kind in the manner proposed, is to bring it to the understanding of all the people of all walks of life.

It is music without frills, or fuss or feathers, just the immortal inspirations of the great masters as they intended them to be heard. The Recreation League has the right idea. It doesn't take an audience of experts to appreciate that kind of music. Some people have the idea that good music is too high for the people. As a matter of fact, music can not be too good for the people. The only difficulty is to get it good enough, to present it properly, to interpret it as the masters intended it to be presented. If music is presented in that way there will be no difficulty in getting the people to come to hear it. This paper and labor in general will bid the Recreation League Godspeed in its great effort to present the music of the masters.

NATIONAL COMPENSATION BILL.

A bill providing compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their employment has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kern of Indiana. This bill has been drawn after careful investigation by the American Association for Labor Legislation and is to supplant the present law.

Among the present law's numerous weaknesses

is the fact that it embraces only one-third of the 350,000 federal employees, grants no relief for incapacity lasting less than fifteen days, makes no provision for medical treatment, and as the most liberal benefit grants only one year's wages even for total blindness, life-long disability or death. The original sponsors for the present law, passed May 30, 1908, now waste no words in its defense, but frankly apologize for its shortcomings. "Not a revision," says Commissioner Charles P. Neill, "but a new law is needed."

The Kern bill includes all civilian employees of the government. It reduces the waiting time from fifteen days to three, and grants a liberal scale of compensation during entire period of disability. Special provision is made for the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases in navy yards and government workshops, and another new feature is compensation for occupational diseases such as lead poisoning. A commission of three is provided to administer the law. "When Congress passes this bill," declares the authors of the measure, "the United States will come much nearer being a model employer and America will have at least one compensation law up to the standard set by England, Switzerland and Germany."

Solicitor Charles Earl for the Department of Commerce and Labor recently reported that government employees suffered 21,000 serious accidents, 670 of which were fatal, during the past three years. But in only one-third of these cases was any compensation paid to the injured workman or his dependents, because two-thirds of Uncle Sam's employees are unprovided for under the present law.

It is pointed out by Senator Kern that his bill would remedy this situation for all time, and that it would also render unnecessary the embarrassing and time-consuming special legislation which in the form of a separate relief bill for each injured person has at each session of Congress occupied much attention to the exclusion of other important business. The Kern bill, it is argued, would merely extend the compensation principle already adopted by the federal government and by eighteen individual states, in the interest of economy, efficiency and justice.

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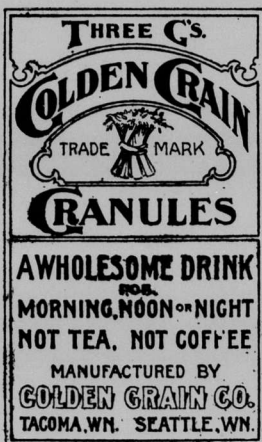
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LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1913.

According to the "National Socialist" Judge Daniel Thew Wright of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, who sentenced Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell to jail for contempt of court, is improperly participating in the financial activities of litigants in his court, a la Archbald.

"The Ghosts of Bigotry" is the title of a neatly bound and attractive volume just issued, being a compilation of lectures that have been delivered by Rev. P. C. Yorke of Oakland, and dealing with outbreaks that have been made against the Catholic Church by its opponents. Besides its literary value a particular feature of the book commending itself to union members is the fact that it bears the label of the allied printing trades, as do all the printed works of this eloquent divine and friend of the masses.

The "Chronicle" on Sunday morning cast a nasty little paragraph at a man who, in the course of his lifetime, has done more real good for humanity than a thousand such sheets could do in a million years. The paragraph undoubtedly referred to Mr. Pillsbury of the Industrial Accident Board, and reads as follows: "The job chaser who has been running up and down the State fixing up things so that the political machine to be created by the workmen's compensation act will run smoothly would be a nice bird to put in charge of a complicated insurance system. His incapacity to run a fourth-class weekly paper ought to effectually stamp any proposition emanating from him as impracticable and unworthy of consideration by sane people."

A slimy little weekly sheet printed in Dallas, Texas, and edited by a man who thinks more of spreading Socialist theories than of promoting the welfare of the workers, has this slandering and insulting comment in its last issue: "One of the most disgusting things in the modern labor movement is the few labor papers that will prostitute their columns to the use of the capitalist class. The labor editor that will espouse the cause of the employers of cheap female labor by attacking minimum wage legislation and aligning himself with the head of the Sears Roebuck Co. by declaring that low wages has nothing to do with prostitution and white slavery is beneath the contempt of all decent men. Yet there is a paper published in San Francisco supposedly in the interest of the working class that has recently done that very contemptible thing. Claiming to be resenting an insult of the women of this country they insulted woman by saying that the girl who went wrong did it of her own will and not because of low wages. Shame on you!" This creature is willing to slander American womanhood and degrade American labor in order to promote his wild and unreasonable theories, yet his paper is misnamed "The Laborer." Away with such hypocrisy!

PROGRESS AND PROGRESSIVES

Organized labor has offered more feasible solutions of the vexatious problems that confront the people than any other economic institution. The great issues of today were born and nurtured and raised in the trade union movement, despite the fact that political parties now claim them as their own.

The trade union movement is the most progressive, steadfast and uncompromising champion of democracy of our day. Without the watchful, tireless vigilance of this great movement the progress and improvement of the world must have been much slower and fraught with greater hardships and miseries on the part of the mass of the people. Without the vigorous opposition to greed, selfishness and vanity engendered in the organizations of the toilers there is no prophet wise enough to tell us what the present condition of the people must have been.

Never before, in any age or any clime, have men put forth greater efforts to solve the problems affecting the fundamentals of life, and in bringing about this condition of affairs the trade union movement stands out conspicuously as the original pioneer, even though there are those who would rob it of credit for its achievements.

There has never been a period in history when the meek and lowly did not contribute their all to the struggle for the common weal, but it remained for the trade union movement to lift the humble hewers of wood and drawers of water to an altitude where they stand pre-eminently above all others in doing the world's practical, beneficial thinking along the lines of progress for the entire human race.

Time was when it was believed necessary to keep the select few in idle luxury in order that they might equip themselves to do the thinking for their less fortunate fellow creatures, but the trade union movement has taught the toiler that he can depend upon no one for improvement in his condition so well as he can upon himself. It has taught him more. It has taught him that he is entirely capable of solving his own problems if he will but diligently bend his efforts in that direction. It has pointed out, with unerring judgment, the road to progress and improvement over which the race must travel, and though there has been some hesitancy in accepting the advice, the great army of earnest, sincere souls who really wish the world, rather than themselves, well, patiently plods along the designated way confident of ultimate victory.

The labor movement, from the day of its birth, has been a continuous struggle for progress and enlightenment, and there is not today a school, college or university which can point to greater achievements along the line of giving to the State highly cultivated intellects and practical, patriotic citizens.

The movement has always looked the facts squarely in the face and dealt with them accordingly. It has never been bound by precedent when experience with existing conditions has demonstrated the necessity for pioneering, and because of this fact it is one of the most progressive institutions of the present progressive age.

Last Thursday, in the upper house of the State Legislature, Senator Shanahan called the attention of its members to the fact that organized labor was responsible for the agitation and education which led up to most of the progressive legislation in this State, such as the direct primary, the initiative, referendum and recall. Senator Shanahan is not a trade union member, nor is he from a labor district, but he has kept his eyes open and watched the trend of events, and possesses the honesty to give credit where credit is due.

That organized labor has been the leader in this country in progressive thought cannot be denied, and that organized labor is still far in advance of other economic organizations in its advocacy of legislation which will one day redound to the benefit of all those who are today the victims of unfair and unjust conditions, there can be no room for doubt.

Organized labor will in the future, as it has in the past, persist in calling attention to the needs of the people and the manner of relieving them until the great uncounted millions have been aroused to definite and certain action. The labor movement long ago learned the lesson that the way to right wrongs was to call the attention of the people to them with sufficient persistency and vigor to impress them with the importance of action. It also early became aware that once the people began to talk about injustice those conditions were in a fair way to be changed. It has been because of organized labor's faith in the people that the movement has been able to accomplish so much in the interest of the square deal for the under dog.

Wherever organized labor gets a foot-hold there progress is sure to reign. Wherever organized labor is crushed out or fails to find lodgment, there will be found misery in all its hideousness for all except the select few. If this statement be doubted, it is but necessary to look about for prima facie proof of its absolute accuracy.

The time is rapidly passing away when the shrewd manipulator will be able to long enslave the people through his deception, and for this glorious condition of affairs organized labor can honestly claim its full meed of credit.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The salary of the American Ambassador to Great Britain is at present \$17,500 a year or about \$48 a day, including Sundays and holidays. The salary of the average American worker is about \$48 a month. Yet a solemn discussion is now going on as to whether the dignity of a nation of \$48 a month workers can be fittingly represented by a \$48 a day man. The suggestion is seriously made that the salary be increased (the \$48 a day salary not the \$48 a month) lest we be shamed in the eyes of the world. One of the partners of a non-union publishing house has been appointed to represent us at the court of St. James—Mr. Page, of the firm of Doubleday, Page & Co.

An exciting experiment was recently conducted in Washington where it was desired to procure a likeness of the features of a typical American boy. Photographs were taken by the hundreds and were received from all parts of the country; from city and town alike, all types appeared. Finally, says the "National Magazine," a careful study was inaugurated as the judges settled down to work. There was nothing on the photographs to furnish a clew as to names, no data as to the residence, for the purpose was to get the purest type of American boy. Now the theories of ethnologists are shaken, for the face chosen was that of a Russian Jew's son from across the water. This indicates that the "melting pot" of Israel Zangwill began work early. The face has every characteristic looked for in the general conception of a keen, alert and altogether typical American boy.

No small boy should be allowed to go around with an air-gun shooting at every small bird he gets sight of. If any sparrows have to be killed it should not be left to the boys. When the boy grows older he should not be turned loose with a 22-rifle, with which he will shoot at everything that flies, walks, or creeps, and endanger his own life and that of other people. A far better way is to buy the boy a camera instead of a gun, and teach him to use his eyes and keep a notebook. To get a good picture of a moose, a deer, or an eagle, is generally much more difficult, takes more endurance, more patience and determination than killing with a gun. I have hunted with a camera for a week at a time, climbing tall, limbless trees, carrying a heavy pack over bad trails, crouching in a canoe all day long, wading beaver-ponds, and getting up at all hours of the night, and have come home with possibly a dozen first-class pictures. Had I hunted with a gun in the same district it would have been easy to kill a cartload of game.—"The Animal's Friend."

Nicotine is a perfectly colorless and tasteless liquid and is extremely poisonous, a tenth of a grain being sufficient to kill a dog of average size, and the ordinary cigar containing enough to kill two men; and in a quarter of an ounce of tobacco, there is enough nicotine to poison twenty men—if swallowed. However, this may not be so alarming when it is known that the active principle of tea, "thein," and the active principle of coffee, "caffeiene," are equally or more poisonous, and that potatoes contain a substance, "solanine," even more poisonous than the others; so that if the use of tobacco is to be discontinued solely because of the poisonous properties, the same exclusion would necessarily extend to tea, coffee, potatoes, peaches, almonds, as well as a great many other substances in daily use as food. Combustion partially destroys nicotine, and the poisonous properties of tobacco smoke are probably due to the destructive distillation of this and other bodies during combustion.

Wit at Random

"Why does that darned old hen always want to roost on a letter box?"

"She was hatched from a parcel-post egg."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Long—They say that Dame Fortune knocks once at every man's door.

Short—It was her daughter Mis-Fortune who called on me.

Many tales might be told that hinge on the sounds of hastily spoken words to unaccustomed ears. The only true one we have heard of late is this:

Last week Charles de Harrack, the well-known pianist, stood in front of a local theater, being polite to a certain society lady. In order to make conversation he said:

"Have you seen 'Julius Caesar' this week?"

"No, I haven't," replied the lady. "Where is she playing?"—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

"Oh, doctor, my husband is to give up smoking during Lent! Isn't that lovely of him?"

"Yes, madam, and very necessary to his health. I ordered it."

"The brutal!"—"Judge."

Clarence—Why don't you keep something for a rainy day?

Clara—Don't be silly, dear. Haven't I the prettiest raincoat and umbrella you ever saw?—"Judge."

Father—I'm sorry to have to say, my son, that from what I hear about town, you must be running into debt.

Son—You are mistaken, sir. I am already in debt; my creditors are doing all the running.—Boston "Transcript."

"You'll be sorry some day that you didn't marry."

"Well, I'd rather not be married and be sorry I wasn't than be married and sorry I was."—New Orleans "Times-Democrat."

"What do you mean by charging me \$10 for taking a cinder out of my eye," said the indignant patient.

"I am charging you \$10 for locating and removing a foreign substance from the cornea," replied the specialist.—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

The teacher was hearing her class of small boys in mathematics.

"Edgar," she said, "if your father can do a piece of work in seven days, and your Uncle William can do it in nine days, how long would it take both of them to do it?"

"They would never get done," answered the boy earnestly. "They would sit down and tell fish stories."—New York "Evening Post."

Old Lady—I don't believe this sure-cure tonic is a'goin' to do me any good.

Friend—It is highly spoken of in the papers.

Old Lady—Yes; but I've taken forty-seven bottles, and I don't feel a bit better. I tell you what it is, Sarah, I'm beginning to think these newspaper editors don't know everything.—"New York Weekly."

Professor—Can you tell the class the name of the belt north of the equator?

'16—Can't, sir.

Professor—Correct—"Yale Record."

First Waiter—Them's the same couple has bin in here most ev'ry day lately, ain't they, Bill?

Second Waiter—It's the same girl.—"Judge."

Miscellaneous

THE TENEMENT CHILD.

On the Death of a Child Fallen From a Wretched Tenement.

By D. Sanial Gill.

One hideous plunge, and life
Was dashed from thee,
Thou babe, so old in misery.

Clutched in thy puny hand
A crust; one said:
"The other six'll need the bread;
He's always ail'd, and better dead."

Poor little waif, that Life
Had staked so leanly,
Death had no need to strike thus keenly.

Yet, though the blow was harsh,
Thou art struck free!
Victorious o'er Life's mockery.

Thy race enforced is run;
Thy wee adventure, done;
Thy dearth and pain,
The chaff of chance, never again.

Ye children of the depths,
With piercing wail,
The vitals of your race assail!

Form, innocents betrayed,
In great gaunt bands,
And let the babes indict their lands.

Seek, little helpless hands,
The common heart,
And clinging there, your wrongs impart.

Your natural right to love
And light proclaim,
Till with me, Life, not Death, have fame!

Clutched in the puny hand
A crust of bread;
They hunger not, the dead.

MANNERS.

By George Matthew Adams.

It is inferred that Manners make the Man. No—the Man makes the Manners. For Manners are the Man. And they point the path of Interpretation to a Character as surely as does the weather-vane tell exactly the direction of the wind.

You enter a car, an office, a home, pace a street. People—your like and image—you meet everywhere. Your Manners in their presence mark your standing and your own enjoyment. Your smile, your graciousness, your courtesy, change the gruff attitude of a clerk or the cold reception of the one you face whether it be for your profit or his.

"Sir," once said Dr. Johnson, "a man has no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down." The man or woman of Manners is the person of consideration and tact. And nothing but the inbred quality of Manner is genuine. For money or social standing or quick achievement cannot give it.

Be your Best Self always.

Now, Manners are a possession most enviable. Few are born without them. A large number who have them hidden away somewhere use them not. To find them out and put them to use and to habit is an event much to be heralded. A better day than this to start could not be found. How about polishing them up at home? How about carrying them as you do your grip or morning paper to your work? How about investing them as sure dividend bringers on your helpers and day associates—from the humblest to the greatest? You can do so if you decide as a settled thing to—
Be your Best Self always.

OUR SACRAMENTO LETTER.

This is the sixty-seventh day of the session. Looking at the record of labor bills, it shows two bills consigned to the cemetery and two bills on the toboggan to the Governor's office. Those temporarily buried are the cement bill and the anti-injunction bill; those still having a chance are the scaffolding bill and the bill providing a medicine chest for each factory. Thus the mighty are cast down and the humble exalted. Still there is hope for a resurrection of the bigger measures, as on the Senate side the Committee on Labor and Capital has reported out with favorable recommendation a bill to make picketing lawful, and in the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine there rests a cement bill which may be amended so as to cover dust-proof containers for shipping cement in ocean-going vessels.

One noteworthy incident connected with the injunction fight was the final debate on reconsideration of the bill. Through Andrew Furuseth's treatment of this question debaters are forced to bring their arguments down to the fundamentals of our system of government. Senator Gates of Los Angeles posed as champion of government by injunction and stated that this bill struck at the very root of our government, and that it would nullify section 1 of article I of the State Constitution, which reads: "All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and property, etc." This section, he said, embodies the highest privilege of every free citizen, which privilege this bill would destroy and render valueless. From his argument it appeared that his so-called highest privilege consists in freedom to employ labor and gather in the fruits thereof for his own individual profit in any manner satisfactory to his own conscience. (That word "conscience" is very popular with the law-makers at this session. Is it because so many representatives here have violated party pledges and promises to their constituents, and because they need repeated assurances that they have a right to vote according to their conscience and against the desire of those who sent them here?) His main efforts, however, were directed by expert flattery, of which he is a past master, to keep in line against this bill Senators Cohn of Sacramento and Owens of Contra Costa and Marin counties. (And he succeeded admirably, as only Senator Flint was manly enough to acknowledge the right of his constituents to be considered when voting in favor of reconsidering the bill. Senator Cartwright of Fresno was present and voted for labor's cause. This was the only difference in the previous lineup, and reconsideration lost by 18 ayes to 22 noes.

Senators Shanahan of Shasta and Caminetti of Amador made brilliant speeches in favor of the bill. Shanahan eulogized organized labor as the originator of all the greater reforms in this State, and illustrated his point by referring to the fights for the Australian ballot, free text books in schools, eight-hour legislation, the initiative, referendum and recall, etc. He also showed that this bill was nothing more than a demand for free speech and the right to present their grievances and solicit support from the public to remedy the same, a right accorded to and never denied to the public press on any subject it may take up, no matter whose ox be gored.

Senator Caminetti addressed his remarks with great force to the essence of the bill, defining particularly the nature of "good will" as viewed by the judiciary as a property right. He clinched his argument with the fitting characterization that the essential feature or quality of good will is mere "popularity"; and that this quality attaches primarily to the person doing a business instead of the place where such business is conducted. And he said, if good will or popularity attaches either to the person or to business it

attaches for the same reason to the laborer or labor. Both stand in that respect on an equal footing before the law. But the injunction process denies to the man who labors the consideration and protection it accords to the man who hires the laborer and profits by his labor. In one case no right and in the other all rights are given and protected without other warrant than judge-made law. This bill would equalize their rights, make equitable provisions for the rights of all parties concerned. In closing his speech he said that organized labor was in this fight to stay, and that this struggle was a mere repetition of previous battles for the freedom of labor as guaranteed under our constitution.

On account of the practice of assigning each representative on so many different committees and each committee consisting of a great number of members, it is very difficult at any time to secure a quorum for consideration of bills by committees of both houses. At this session this drawback has been more in evidence than hitherto, and to this cause alone may be attributed the failure of the session to transact any great amount of business. In some committees, however, there are other reasons causing inaction and delay. Just now on the Senate side the Finance Committee is holding up not less than five bills in which labor takes utmost interest, and so far no amount of exertion seems able to dislodge or bring out those measures from that committee. This looks bad, as all of those bills will have to go to the Committee on Ways and Means on the other side, in addition to the regular committee.

By some strange freak of chance or design, bills dealing with public morals, saloons and the social evil seem to have a right of way and take up more than the customary interest of every solon. Unlimited time is given to such discussion while bills vitally affecting the interests of labor still stay in committees and receive only slight attention. Many safety measures are refused consideration on the plea that one commission or another has jurisdiction over such matters and is more competent to handle them. This means that labor must in the near future lobby before commissions.

Real action on an anti-alien bill was taken in the Assembly on April 15th. The committee substitute for several anti-alien land bills was up for final passage, and Mr. Cary of Fresno County was there with an amendment which would practically nullify the intent of that measure which is to prevent Asiatics to acquire title to land. It must be said to the credit of the Assembly that only seven votes were cast for the Cary amendment, and they were: Cary of Fresno County, Gates of South Pasadena, Guiberson of Kings County, Johnstone of Los Angeles County, Kuck of Los Angeles, Schmitt of San Francisco, and Sutherland of Fresno. On the final passage there were 60 ayes and only 15 noes. Most of the fifteen who voted against this bill did so because, for obvious reasons, aliens of all nations were included, and so far as can be ascertained there is not one single member in the Assembly who would not deny Asiatics the right to acquire title to land in California.

The Oakland cotton mill interests had another inning before the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital. They demand a return to the nine-hour work-day for their female employees. As usual in cases of this kind petitions were presented alleged to have been signed by all their employees in favor of a longer work-day. It has become quite common at this session to see delegations of workers appear before committees pleading in behalf of their bosses against the enactment of the most meritorious measures. With reference to lobbying at this session, we can quote Franklin Hichborn, one of the best-known and experienced newspaper men in attendance, who says that there are more lobbyists at this session than ever before at any Legislature.

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held April 15, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership: Malvin A. Sichel.

Transfers deposited: F. Tomlinson, Local 330, piano; A. E. Guerin, Local 12, cornet.

Transfers withdrawn: A. H. Dougherty, Local 236; C. Nelson, Local 426.

Admitted to membership from transfer: C. E. Anderson, Local 20; E. Jonas, Local 10.

Reinstated: Mrs. L. Suppancich, R. Suppancich, W. B. Rickey, Chas. Schneider, J. M. Millonzi, A. Wunderwald, C. W. Fuhrer, G. Tigano, A. Bluth and J. C. Ady.

Permission was granted members to play for Label Section, Valencia Theatre, April 24th; also escort for Boot and Shoe Workers, same evening; also for charity affair, April 29, 1913, in Oakland.

Special price for ten day exhibition and fair for Manufacturers' Association in Oakland, 2½ hours in afternoon and evening, \$5.00 per day per man.

A. L. Fournier has been appointed attorney for Local No. 6.

Members having contracts for engagements at Knights of Columbus Hall, Golden Gate avenue, or for Knights of Columbus lodges will file same in the office of the secretary, 68 Haight street, immediately.

The latest arrival to the music world came in the form of an eight-pound baby girl, on April 13, 1913. The A. Sichel family are the proud recipients of congratulations.

There will be a meeting of the Drummers' Club on Monday, April 21, 1913. Members are requested to be in attendance, as there will be business of great importance transacted.

A. S. MOREY, Acting Secretary.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK.

New York, March 31, 1913.

To the Members of Local Unions of the American Federation of Musicians:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Some time ago we asked your co-operation and assistance in helping us to unionize the printing establishment of Langer & Williams of this city, where Mr. Carl Fischer, publisher of the "Metronome" and the "Musical Observer," is having these periodicals printed.

Through the influence being brought to bear by your unions, negotiations are now pending for the unionizing of this establishment, and we expect to have this printing done in offices using our union label in the future.

This firm has assured our representatives that in the course of a few months' time the entire plant will be unionized.

Thanking you sincerely for your assistance and co-operation, I remain,

PETER J. BRADY, Secretary.

A. F. OF L. STILL GROWS.

Notable achievements are the result of well-directed and persistent effort. The American Federation of Labor is the creation of the wage earners. Its victories of the past are legion. The proof of its efficacy as an aggressive and militant instrument to oppose economic injustice is in its growth. Virile, undaunted and vigorous, the influence of the great federation continues to draw the unorganized into the unions of labor. A great epoch in its history has occurred. For the month of March the American Federation of Labor received per capita tax from its affiliated organizations upon an aggregate membership of 2,007,650.

During the past week the following deaths have occurred in labor circles: Charles W. Hogan and Charles Barbrack of the bartenders, Otho Quarmsbrom of the machinists, James Brennan of the granite cutters, Harry Hibbard of the molders, Harry Herald of the electrical workers, Henry T. Hicks of the printers.

MARKET-STREET COMPROMISE.

By G. H. Murphy.

There is no reason why the people of this city should take any chances at acquiring more litigation by making unnecessary alliances with the United Railroads. We have no confidence in either Bion J. Arnold or the United Railroads, and if they can kill the municipal road in its infancy they will undoubtedly do so, therefore it behooves the people to be watchful lest they be led into a trap.

The transfer clauses in the proposed agreement are capable of provoking endless trouble in the event the United Railroads feels so inclined, and it will doubtless take advantage of every opportunity to retard and kill the publicly owned road.

The following three paragraphs in particular are vague and ambiguous:

"Transfers shall be issued under such traffic rules and regulations as shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto, to prevent the misuse and abuse of the privilege.

"The right, if exercised by the city, to exchange transfers at Kearny and Larkin streets shall continue from whatever date the city elects until January 1, 1917, when further transfer arrangements may be made upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon between the parties hereto.

"The said City and County of San Francisco shall have the right, at any time, to abrogate this transfer arrangement, as to all of said intersecting lines, or any of them."

If either the United Railroads or the city chooses to abuse the privilege there must be a new contract made by mutual agreement before it can be corrected. If the United Railroads is abusing the privilege to the detriment of the municipal road is it not absurd to believe it will voluntarily, in view of the past, give up the advantage?

In the second and third clauses there is a contradiction. The law of contracts does not recognize one-sided arrangements, and it is questionable how a judge would rule if the case should come up in court. The ruling might be that no contract existed regarding transfers, or that there was a contract but the city had no power to can-

cel it, although it is expressly given such power in the agreement.

Another point is as to whether the United Railroads, throwing the contract into court, could not flood the Geary road with transfer passengers and then collect damages from the municipal road if it failed to handle them.

"The transfer privileges herein granted shall not be extended to permit transfers from Market-street lines of the United Railroads," etc. This is confusing, for the cars are all plainly marked. Is No. 8, marked "Market street," the only line to which there can be no transfers?

We do not want to give this company any opportunity for further litigation.

A good cause need not be patroned by passion, but can sustain itself upon a temperate dispute.—Sir Thomas Browne.

G. B. BENHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW

728 EXAMINER (HEARST) BLDG.

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The Department of Music of the
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**People's
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HERMAN PERLET, Conductor
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Contralto
HERMAN MARTONNE
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Orchestra of Fifty-five Artists
Beginning a Series of Renditions of the
World's Masterpieces on a scale
never before heard on
the Coast

FIRST CONCERT
PAVILION RINK, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1913
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 11, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Gallagher in the chair.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Waiters—A. C. Rose, vice James King resigned. Blacksmiths' Helpers—Thomas O'Keefe, Charles Bergevin, vice F. E. Baker and J. J. Ward. Boiler Makers No. 205—William Bouser, vice Dominic Kane. Machinists' Auxiliary—Wm. Anderson, vice E. G. Hanson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Engineers No. 64, in reference to withdrawal from conference committee with Stationary Firemen. From Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, announcement of picnic to be held at Shell Mound Park, Sunday, April 20th, for the purpose of raising money for defense of Clarence Darrow. From the Photo Engravers' Union, in reference to supporting boot and shoe workers on strike. Telegram from Jos. Valentine, president of International Molders' Union, stating he has sent a man to Dayton to locate secretary of Labor Council; will wire as soon as heard from. From Alaska Fishermen, Bay and River Steamboatmen, Carpenters No. 483, Federal Civil Service Employees, Steam Shovelmen No. 29, Laundry Wagon Drivers, and Beer Bottlers, inclosing donations to boot and shoe workers, flood sufferers, Darrow and Tveitmoe defense funds. From Beer Bottlers, stating they had indorsed resolutions in reference to the United Railroads. From Milk Wagon Drivers and Cooks' Helpers, inclosing donations to the boot and shoe workers and Darrow defense fund. From Label Section, announcement of entertainment to be held at the Valencia Theatre, Thursday evening, April 24th, and inviting delegates and their families to be present.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, in reference to jurisdiction of sheet metal electric switch boxes. From Stablemen's Union, request for a boycott on the National Ice Cream Co. From Joint Council of Teamsters, indorsing the request of Stablemen's Union for a boycott on the National Ice Cream Company. From Boiler Makers' Union No. 25, and the Home Industry League of California, protesting against Board of Public Works awarding contract for boilers to Eastern firm. From Waitresses' Union, wage scale and agreement for cafeterias. From Retail Shoe Clerks and Retail Clerks' Unions, agreements for consideration and indorsement. From Joint Executive Board of Brewery Workmen, submitting wage scales and agreements for Beer Bottlers, Beer Drivers, and Brewery Workmen No. 7. From Furniture and Carpet Trades Association, and Upholsterers' Union, in reference to dispute between the Continental Bedding Co. and upholsterers' organization. From Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity, requesting Council to send delegates to conference to be held June 5th, relative to immigration. From Labor Council Hall Association, requesting Council to assume liabilities on lot. From Cracker Bakers' Union, wage scale and agreement. From Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, requesting Council to finance and carry to a successful conclusion the boycott against the "Examiner."

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From President Gompers, in reference to controversy between Mr. Andrews, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation and himself relative to the "Appointees on the Industrial Relations Commission."

Referred to Secretary—From the District Council of Painters, in reference to the Hippodrome Theatre patronizing the Realty Sign Co. From the Bay District Council of Carpenters,

in reference to the Essanay Film Co. constructing a studio with non-union labor.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Commonwealth Club of California, in reference to the site purchased for the establishment of a State reformatory.

Referred to Trustees—Monthly report of the financial secretary-treasurer.

From Boiler Makers' Union No. 25, requesting Council to correspond with President Woodrow Wilson, Senators and Congressmen of California requesting them to have practical men appointed as chief inspector and assistant inspector of locomotive boilers. Moved that the request be complied with; carried. From the Recreation League of San Francisco, requesting Council to send representatives to meeting to be held April 18th; request complied with. From P. F. Ridsdall, Washington, D. C., asking Council to purchase copy of book by John Mitchell; complied with.

The following resolutions were introduced by Delegate Macarthur and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the eleventh-hour attacks on the workmen's compensation bill now pending in the Senate of this State, combined with the appearance of 'editorials' in a few of the interior papers that were written by a representative of the insurance lobby, and which editorials are printed word for word in different papers as sent out; and

"Whereas, The literature of the Democratic State Committee has been used in this propaganda, over the vigorous protest of the chairman of the committee, and probably without the approval of any member thereof; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this 11th day of April, 1913, that labor's position in favor of removing the strain of industrial accidents from the shoulders of those least able to bear it, and where it has too long rested, be reiterated; and further

"Resolved, That we request the Democratic State Committee to take official action denouncing the use of its stationery as unauthorized and to be deplored, especially as (1) the people of California on October 10, 1911, by a majority of 82,312 declared for compulsory compensation; (2) the Democratic platform contains these words: 'We favor the adoption of an industrial insurance system by the State'; and (3) the loss of lives and the injuries sustained by the wage earners demand adequate preventive steps for humane and economic reasons, too well known to require elaboration; and further

"Resolved, That we approve the inclusion of seamen as in line with the example set by the British law (which law is warmly advocated by the opponents of Senate Bill 905 whenever it suits their purpose), and treats our fellow workers of the sea as equal with those who toil on land, which position is fundamentally right; and further

"Resolved, That we urge upon the citizens of California an unbiased consideration of the reasons that caused the careful preparation of the Boynton bill, as shown by a death and injured list of approximately 15,000 in California during 1912, and we would emphasize the fairness of the provisions of Senate Bill 905 when compared with the cost of the laws of other States, despite the alleged claims of those disputing this assertion (as shown by their adding the amounts asked by the many compensation bills introduced into the Legislature and charging the total to the Boynton measure). Senate Bill 8588, introduced into the Senate of the United States on February 28, 1913, and prepared by the American Association for Labor Legislation (a body on which labor has but a small representation), calls for the payment to injured government employees of 66 2-3 per cent of wages during the entire period of disability. We would draw particular attention to the findings of nine leaders of economic thought in this country (none

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

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Nothing like it ever before offered free to the public. Two hours and a half of genuine amusement, and it is free.

**VALENCIA THEATRE, Bet. 13th and 14th Streets
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1913**

of them trade unionists), as published in 'The Survey,' on March 15, 1913, favoring a maximum compensation rate of not less than two-thirds of the wages and for the entire period of disability; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of this Council be instructed to print these resolutions on official letterheads and mail copies to Governor Hiram W. Johnson and each Senator and Assemblyman at Sacramento, to each central labor organization in California, and to the press of the State."

Resolutions were submitted by Federal Civil Service Employees' Union, relative to a reduction of wages, and requesting Council to indorse same. "Whereas, Congress has directed that a retrenchment should be made in the Treasury Department of the United States by economizing in the administration of the custom houses in the various parts of the country; and

"Whereas, In order to give such legislation effect, the last administration issued an order reorganizing the custom service; and

"Whereas, That order, among other changes, contemplates a reduction of the wages of the customs guards at the port of San Francisco who are now receiving small pay; be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council is opposed to such reduction of pay below the amount that is necessary for an employee to live upon and suitably perform the duties of his position; and, be it further

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that a salary of three dollars a day for eight hours work is the lowest that should be paid to any person who is competent and reliable enough to be intrusted with any part of the enforcement of the law, either Federal, State, or municipal; and, be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to all the members of Congress who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; to the California delegation in Congress; the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives of Congress."

Moved the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Wreden & Co. still unfair; will resume boycott on Saturday. Engineers No. 64—Tendered the services

of the De Fiddes Academy of Dancing for entertainment of Label Section. Upholsterers—Dispute with Continental Bedding Company about to be adjusted. Butchers—Have declared the firm of Rathjen & Kupfer unfair to their organization. Barbers—Donated \$25 to Darrow fund.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed.

Executive Committee—On the communication from the Recreation League of San Francisco, in reference to the establishment of an orchestra in San Francisco, committee recommends the indorsement of the establishment of such an orchestra under the direction of the Recreation League of S. F.; concurred in. On the request of Butchers' Union No. 115 for a boycott on the firm of Rathjen & Kupfer, committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott; concurred in. On the complaint of Switchmen's Union against the Belt Railroad and the State Harbor Commissioners, committee recommends that the secretary be directed to communicate with Governor Johnson, requesting a prompt answer on this matter; concurred in. On the communication from the Light and Power Council, in reference to notices posted by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, in which they stated they would not meet with representatives of said Council, Bros. Beaver and Brown appeared representing the Light and Power Council and stated they had secured recognition, and were now arranging for a conference; concurred in. On the complaint of Cap Makers' Union against the firm of Goldman Bros. in reducing the wages of the help in their shop, committee referred the matter to the secretary for adjustment; concurred in. Communication from Cracker Bakers' Union, in reference to the work of peelers, was laid over for one week, no committee appearing; concurred in. The by-laws of the Cloak Makers' Union was also laid over for one week, no committee appearing; concurred in. On the request of Web Pressmen's Union to raise the boycott on the "Examiner," and Bro. Murphy stating that in his judgment he thought that the Web Pressmen would have an opportunity to return to work on the "Examiner" by lifting this boycott, your committee feels, however, that inasmuch as there has been nothing tangible presented to

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December 31, 1912:

Assets	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund	148,850.22
Number of Depositors	59,144

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: APR. BLACK ON POPPY.

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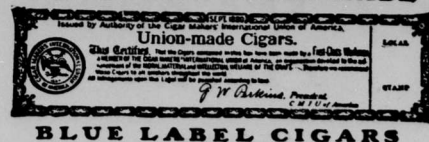
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the organization in reference to unionizing the pressrooms of the "Examiner," the boycott be not lifted and that the secretary be instructed to seek a conference with this newspaper and report at the earliest possible moment; concurred in, 97 in favor, 32 against.

Law and Legislative Committee—On the case of Abraham Orlowsky, Russian refugee, who is being detained by the immigration authorities of this port, committee recommends that the following telegram be sent to Hon. Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor: "The San Francisco Labor Council, after investigation and consideration of the opinion that Abraham Orlowsky, Russian refugee, escaped from Siberia where he has been exiled for activity in strikes in Russia, is unlawfully denied admission to this country by the immigration authorities in this port. The finding of the Immigration Board that he is a Socialist is not of itself sufficient ground upon which to deny him landing; and the further finding that he is a pauper is unwarranted in view of the fact that there are many citizens ready to see that he does not become a public charge. We respectfully urge that the findings of the Immigration Board be reversed"; concurred in. Recommended the Council go on record favoring amendment to the so-called Ferry franchise bill, pending before Legislature, to enable workmen at navy yard to operate ferry service between the Island and Vallejo; concurred in. Barber Shop Sanitation Bill, recommends Council indorse the bill; concurred in. On the request as to the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Bill now pending before the Legislature, committee recommends that the president and secretary be authorized to obtain competent legal advice on this question; concurred in.

New Business—Delegate Flynn (Marine Firemen) moved that the bill relative to the licensing of engineers be referred to the law and legislative committee; carried.

Receipts—Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Stationary Firemen, \$8; Bartenders, \$14; Millmen No. 422, \$12; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$12; Carpenters No. 483, \$20; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Molders, \$10; Horse-shoers, \$4; Coopers, \$8; Material Teamsters, \$12; Painters No. 19, \$20; Mailers, \$4; Gas and Water Workers, \$14; Cooks, \$18; Press Feeders, \$8; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Grocery Clerks, \$6; Steam Engineers, \$12; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$8; Bindery Women, \$8; Waitresses, \$14; Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, \$6; Cracker Bakers, \$4; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$4; Office Employees, \$8; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Steam Shovelmen, \$4; Sugar Workers, \$4; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 4, \$2; United Laborers, \$16; Mold Makers, \$2; Pavers, \$2; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$6; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Marble Workers No. 44, \$8; Carpenters No. 1640, \$4; Hatters, \$2; Machine Hands, \$2; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Millmen No. 422, \$10; Teamsters No. 85, \$20; Federal Employees (for flood sufferers), \$20; donations to Darrow fund, \$155; donations to Shoe Workers, \$180; Label Section dues, \$11. Total, \$732.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; "Call," 75 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; office expenses, \$25; Charles McConaughy, \$42; Western Union Telegraph Co., \$4.20; Mattie Barkley, \$3.75; to Boot and Shoe Workers, \$180; Label Section, \$11. Total, \$352.70.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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APRIL, 1913

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(2) Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(114) Arnberger, T. R.	718 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	440 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster	516 Mission
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99) *Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69) Brown, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press	935 Market
(176) *California Press	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(9) *Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press	3623 19th
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press	516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(142) *Crocketer, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12) Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179) *Donaldson & Moir	568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(102) Fleming & Co.	24 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(56) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(17) *Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5) Quedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(113) Hegdahl & Snell	3684 Eighteenth
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice	340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(111) Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(118) Livingston, L.	317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvaine Press, The	1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman	262 Clay
(58) Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105) *Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87) Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(104) Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(170) Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(109) Primo Press	67 First
(148) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press	72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(140) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(35) *S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House	448-473 Fourth
(28) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission

(63) *Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1071 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2) Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power	327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225) John F. Hogan Co.	343 Front
(19) Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200) Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-473 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129) Britton & Roy	560 Sacramento
(234) Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26) Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(163) Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

NEWSPAPERS.

(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin	767 Market
(121) California Demokrat	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call The	Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(25) *Daily News	340 Ninth
(94) Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(60) *Post	727 Market
(61) *Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(84) *San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The	1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
(262) Congdon Process Engraver	688 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Photo Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-473 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	320 Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- San Francisco "Examiner."
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
- Wyatt & Son., 1256 McAllister.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Thursday evening, 804 Mission.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickerd, secretary, 1154 Market.
Hackmen—Meet 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesday, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pipe Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.
Sign and Platorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Some discriminating thief, with an eye to the beautiful, ransacked Eugene Donovan's residence on a recent afternoon. The intruder confined his burglarious operations to abstracting from the bookcase a highly prized collection of convention souvenirs and badges. Good luck generally follows on the heels of bad, so the loss of the aforesaid treasures was compensated for on April 14th, when Gene was presented by his wife with a treasure in the form of a nine-pound baby girl. Mother and child are reported doing well.

Mrs. Wm. C. Cathcart has requested that, through this column, there be conveyed to the members of the union her deep appreciation of the kindness and sympathy extended in her recent bereavement.

Mrs. Maria Mitchell passed away in Alameda, April 13th. Mrs. Mitchell was the mother of Frank, George E., Robert M., and William A. Mitchell, the three former of whom are members of No. 21. Mrs. Mitchell was more than 80 years of age, and had been a resident of California for many years. The funeral occurred on Tuesday in Alameda.

The friends of Harry Hicks of the Sunset chapel were shocked to learn of his death, which occurred suddenly on last Saturday. Mr. Hicks left his employment a little before noon to visit an eye specialist, and expired while in the physician's office, death being due to heart failure. Henry T. Hicks was 43 years of age, and was a popular member of the union. He had served his country in the Spanish War as a member of the First California Volunteers. The funeral took place on April 14th, interment being in Holy Cross Cemetery. Mr. Hicks is survived by a widow and five children.

Under date April 10th, the executive council of the I. T. U. sent out an appeal for financial assistance for those subordinate unions located in the area affected by the recent tornado in Nebraska and the floods in Indiana and Ohio. The council has been extending temporary aid and will continue to do so, but the money required for permanent relief must come from sister unions. The council's letter says that in some of the stricken cities a large number of our members will be unable to secure work at the trade for many months, and that the need for financial assistance is great. Acting on authority given at the March meeting, the officers of No. 21, immediately upon receipt of the council's letter, dispatched the sum of \$500 to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

Behind "The Peralta Pigeon Company, specialists in White Kings, 2443 Persimmon street, Fruitvale, Cal," members of No. 21 and his many acquaintances in the I. T. U. may not recognize the chairman of the committee which produced the finest souvenir ever issued for an international convention, at San Francisco in 1911. Nevertheless it is a pleasure to note that William J. Reid is the guiding spirit and chief "malefactor" in that corporation. He has taken a number of prizes with his birds, and, besides, his associates in that industry have made him secretary of the breeders' organization and editor of its official journal.

Tools for You

••

ED. JONES

1180 Market Street, nr. Eighth

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

MEN'S UNION-STAMPED SHOES

GUN CALF "RAISED TOE" BUTTON SHOES



Here is a Cracker Jack Style that is a dandy. One of the new ones that will please you—You'll like the Stylish Shape—The Full Swing Sole and Military Heel—and the Price is Only

\$2.50

OTHER
STYLES

\$3.00 to \$6.00

We are showing the best that's made in UNION STAMPED SHOES—Every variety for Dress or Work can be found here—and not only is the quality better, but our Close Margin Prices mean a saving to you of from 50c to \$1.50 on each pair purchased.

TAN RUSSIA CALF "Double Sole" Lace Shoes

A Combination of Style and Quality that Can't be Beat—Made with a "Nature Shape

Toe" (that assures absolute comfort) Full Weight Sewed Extension Soles from toes to heels—Broad Tread Heels. These are Great Value at

\$3.50

OTHER
STYLES

\$2.50 to \$6.00

Personal and Local

Remember the Label Section vaudeville and moving picture show next Thursday night in the Valencia Theatre. Admission is free, and all are invited.

The sausage manufacturing firm of Rathjen & Kupfer, of 1315 Pacific street, is unfair to the Butchers' Union and last Friday night the Labor Council declared its intention of levying a boycott against the firm. Union men are urged to do all within their power to bring these manufacturers into line.

The Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's Union has donated \$10 to the local shoeworkers on strike and \$5 to the Darrow defense fund.

The Steam Laundry Workers' Union has donated \$50 to the Darrow defense fund and \$25 to the striking shoeworkers.

The Cooks' Helpers' Union has donated \$50 to the Darrow defense fund and \$25 to the shoeworkers on strike.

The Labor Council has adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the federal government in taking steps to reduce the salaries of local customs guards from \$3 to \$2 per day.

The officers of the Labor Council have been instructed to wait on Mayor Rolph to ascertain why the Board of Public Works was allowed to contract for boilers for the Relief Home with a firm in St. Louis, in violation of the charter.

Annual excursion to Paradise Cove, Marin County, Sunday, May 4, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., on the launches Sunlight and Twilight. Reservations must be made in advance. Both launches leave foot of Mission street, Peterson's wharf, at 9 a. m. Tickets \$1. There is not room for more than 150 people. You are cordially invited to come along and spend an enjoyable day with the comrades. Central Committee, Local San Francisco Socialist Party.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, who is acting as legislative agent, addressed the council on the labor legislation now pending, and stated that Assemblyman Hugh B. Bradford had voted against the cement bill, which had been defeated by a close vote, but would come up again for

reconsideration. He asked that a committee be appointed to interview and have him change and vote "aye" when it came up again. Bros. Callahan, Munsey and Healey were appointed as such committee.—Sacramento "Tribune."

The Street Railway Employees' Union held its regular meeting Friday night, in which twenty-five new members were admitted. Thirty applications for membership were submitted. A set of resolutions were drawn up condemning the so-called "ten-hour bill," and copies were sent to the Labor Council and Walter McDonald. The resolutions were adopted because most of the street railway men in California work less than ten hours.

The Labor Council has wired Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson, at Washington, asking him to reverse the decision of the local immigration authorities in the case of S. Olofsky, a Russian, who is denied admission to this port on the ground that he is an extreme Socialist and liable to become a public charge.

M. J. McGuire, business agent for the boiler makers' unions of this city, has returned from a week's trip to Contra Costa County, where he succeeded in unionizing a plant at Avan, near Martinez, where 28 oil tanks will be constructed and about 50 boiler makers will be employed for eight or nine months. When 18 non-union men arrived from Ohio and were induced to join the union, the contractor accepted the situation and agreed to pay the union scale of \$4.75 per day for eight hours work. McGuire is now endeavoring to unionize the Western Pipe and Steel Co. of Richmond, the Lacy Co. and the Standard Oil Co.

Many unions in this city are taking action against the prison authorities who are said to permit all sorts of barbarities at San Quentin prison. It is very evident that a strong protest will be made to have the Legislature call a halt and bring about more humane conditions in our penal institutions.

The Photo Engravers' Union is preparing for its annual picnic, to be held at Monticello Grove on Sunday, May 23d. An effort will be made to secure Clarence S. Darrow as orator of the day.

A TREAT FOR YOU.

Those who enjoy a good vaudeville and moving picture show are urged to attend the entertainment to be given in the Valencia Theatre next Thursday night. There will be no charge of any kind, everything being absolutely free. The Label Section of the Labor Council will bear all expense and present an attraction that will please the most exacting.

There will be songs, dances, juggling and all sorts of vaudeville stunts as well as moving pictures portraying events of interest. Between times pictures of the various union labels will be thrown on the screen in order that the general public may become more familiar with them.

All are invited to attend and admission is free. Thursday evening, April 24th, at the Valencia Theater.

SHANAHAN ON LABOR MEASURES.

Senator Shanahan, speaking in favor of the anti-injunction bill in the State Senate last Thursday, had this to say:

"I have heard much talk about this bill originating from organized labor, and therefore we should have none of it. I wish to ask you gentlemen of the Senate from what source come most of the social reforms that we have indorsed here on this floor with so much satisfaction to ourselves and so much benefit to the people?"

"You might say from the universities, from the lawyers and physicians, or from the business men of California. Let us see. Where was the direct primary first urged in California? Among professors or lawyers or business men? No; in the ranks and councils of organized labor. Where was the first organized expression for free text-books? In the ranks and councils of organized labor. It was there that a purity of election laws first was demanded.

"These are some of the things organized labor worked for long before the Senators who are in opposition to this measure here today saw their virtue. Organized labor has originated most of the great vital reforms that have given this State its pre-eminence in political and social progress, and many of us here have been dragged complainingly by the scruff of the neck along the road that organized labor has blazed."

All beginnings are easy; it is the last step that one climbs most rarely and with greatest difficulty.—Goethe.

ANNOUNCEMENT

DR. MAX WASSMAN

Chief Dentist of the Union Hospital
Association

wishes to announce that he has opened a first-class dental office in rooms 1114-1120 Hewes Building, corner Market and Sixth Streets, where he is prepared to do dentistry in all its branches.

Dr. Wassman makes a specialty of administering anaesthetics, both general and local, for the purpose of making all dental operations painless, and his office is equipped to do dental crown and bridgework, fillings, or make artificial teeth, according to the latest methods, at reasonable prices.

The readers of the "Clarion" are invited to call at his office and have their teeth examined, and can rest assured that they will receive courteous treatment. Consultation Free.

Office hours from 9 to 5 p. m., Sundays, 9 to 12.

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made